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## PART IV

### Republication of Act, Bills, Ordinances etc. and Rules thereunder

#### MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

*New Delhi, the 8th July, 2019/Ashadha 17, 1941 (Saka)*

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 6th July, 2019, and is hereby published for general information:—

#### THE SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2019

No. 8 of 2019

[6th July, 2019.]

An Act to amend the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Special Economic Zones (Amendment) Act, 2019.

Short title and  
commencement.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 2nd day of March, 2019.

28 of 2005.

2. In section 2 of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, in clause (v),—

Amendment  
of section 2.

(i) after the words "local authority", the words ", trust or any entity as may be notified by the Central Government" shall be inserted;

(ii) for the words "authority or company", the words "authority, company, trust or entity" shall be substituted.

Ord. 12 of 2019.

3. (1) The Special Economic Zones (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 is hereby repealed.

Repeal and  
savings.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the said Ordinance shall be deemed to have been done or taken under this Act.

DR. G. NARAYANA RAJU,  
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*



## MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

*New Delhi, the 9th July, 2019/Ashadha 18, 1941 (Saka)*

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 9th July, 2019, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR RESERVATION (AMENDMENT)  
ACT, 2019

No. 9 of 2019

[9th July, 2019.]

An Act further to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Reservation Act, 2004.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Seventieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Jammu and Kashmir Reservation (Amendment) Act, 2019.

Short title and  
commencement.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of March, 2019.

XIV of 2004.

2. In section 2 of the Jammu and Kashmir Reservation Act, 2004 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in clause (o),—

Amendment  
of section 2.

(a) for sub-clause (ii), the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(ii) the persons residing in the area adjoining Actual Line of Control and International Border; and";

(b) in second proviso, in clause (ix), in the proviso, for the words "Actual Line of Control", the words "Actual Line of Control or International Border" shall be substituted.

Amendment  
of section 3.

3. In section 3 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), for the words "Line of Actual Control", the words "Actual Line of Control or International Border" shall be substituted.

Repeal and  
savings.

4. (1) The Jammu and Kashmir Reservation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 is hereby repealed.

Ord. 8 of  
2019.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the said Ordinance shall be deemed to have been done or taken under this Act.

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DR. G. NARAYANA RAJU,  
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

## MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

*New Delhi, the 9th July, 2019/Ashadha 18, 1941 (Saka)*

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 9th July, 2019, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE CENTRAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (RESERVATION IN  
TEACHERS' CADRE) ACT, 2019

No. 10 OF 2019

[9th July, 2019.]

An Act to provide for the reservation of posts in appointments by direct recruitment of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the socially and educationally backward classes and the economically weaker sections, to teachers' cadre in certain Central Educational Institutions established, maintained or aided by the Central Government, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers' Cadre) Act, 2019.

Short title and  
commencement.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 7th day of March, 2019.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Definitions.

(a) "appropriate authority" means the University Grants Commission established under the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, or any other authority or body established by or under a Central Act for the determination, coordination or maintenance of the standards of higher education in any Central Educational Institution;

(b) "branch of study" means a branch of study leading to three principal levels of qualifications at bachelors (under graduate), masters (post graduate) and doctoral levels;

(c) "Central Educational Institution" means—

(i) a University established or incorporated by or under a Central Act;

(ii) an institution of national importance established by an Act of Parliament;

(iii) an institution, declared as an institution deemed to be University under section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, and maintained by or receiving aid from the Central Government; 3 of 1956.

(iv) an institution maintained by or receiving aid from the Central Government, whether directly or indirectly, and affiliated to an institution referred to in sub-clause (i) or sub-clause (ii), or a constituent unit of an institution referred to in sub-clause (iii); and

(v) an educational institution established by the Central Government under the Societies Registration Act, 1860; 21 of 1860.

(d) "direct recruitment" means the process of appointing faculty by inviting applications against public advertisement from persons eligible to teach in a Central Educational Institution;

(e) "economically weaker sections" means such weaker sections as are referred to in *Explanation* to clause (6) of article 15 of the Constitution;

(f) "faculty" means the faculty of a Central Educational Institution;

(g) "Minority Educational Institution" means an institution established and administered by the minorities under clause (1) of article 30 of the Constitution and so declared by an Act of Parliament or by the Central Government or declared as a Minority Educational Institution under the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Act, 2004; 2 of 2005.

(h) "sanctioned strength" means the number of posts in teachers' cadre approved by the appropriate authority;

(i) "Scheduled Castes" means the Scheduled Castes notified under article 341 of the Constitution;

(j) "Scheduled Tribes" means the Scheduled Tribes notified under article 342 of the Constitution;

(k) "socially and educationally backward classes" means such backward classes as are so deemed under article 342A of the Constitution;

(l) "teachers' cadre" means a class of all the teachers of a Central Educational Institution, regardless of the branch of study or faculty, who are remunerated at the same grade of pay, excluding any allowance or bonus.

Reservation of posts in recruitments by Central Educational Institutions.

3. (1) Notwithstanding anything in any other law for the time being in force, there shall be reservation of posts in direct recruitment out of the sanctioned strength in teachers' cadre in a Central Educational Institution to the extent and in the manner as may be specified by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette.

(2) For the purpose of reservation of posts, a Central Educational Institution shall be regarded as one unit.

Act not to apply in certain cases.

4. (1) The provisions of section 3 shall not apply to—

(a) the institutions of excellence, research institutions, institutions of national and strategic importance specified in the Schedule to this Act;

(b) a Minority Educational Institution.

(2) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, amend the Schedule referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (1) from time to time.

5. Every notification made by the Central Government under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the notification or both Houses agree that the notification should not be made, the notification shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that notification.

Laying of  
notifications  
before  
Parliament.

6. (1) The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers' Cadre) Ordinance, 2019 is hereby repealed.

Repeal and  
savings.

Ord. 13 of  
2019.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the said Ordinance shall be deemed to have been done or taken under this Act.

## THE SCHEDULE

[See section 4(1)(a)]

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution of Excellence, etc.
(1)	(2)
1.	Homi Bhabha National Institute, Mumbai and its constituent units, namely:— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Trombay;</li> <li>(ii) Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research, Kalpakkam;</li> <li>(iii) Raja Ramanna Centre for Advanced Technology, Indore;</li> <li>(iv) Institute for Plasma Research, Gandhinagar;</li> <li>(v) Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre, Kolkata;</li> <li>(vi) Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Kolkata;</li> <li>(vii) Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar;</li> <li>(viii) Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Chennai;</li> <li>(ix) Harish-Chandra Research Institute, Allahabad;</li> <li>(x) Tata Memorial Centre, Mumbai.</li> </ul>
2.	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai.
3.	North-Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Science, Shillong.
4.	National Brain Research Centre, Manesar, Gurgaon.
5.	Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore.
6.	Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad.
7.	Space Physics Laboratory, Thiruvananthapuram.
8.	Indian Institute of Remote Sensing, Dehradun.

DR. G. NARAYANA RAJU,  
Secretary to the Govt. of India.



**MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE**  
**(Legislative Department)**

*New Delhi, the 15th July, 2019/Ashadha 24, 1941 (Saka)*

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 15th July, 2019, and is hereby published for general information:—

**THE HOMOEOPATHY CENTRAL COUNCIL (AMENDMENT)**  
**ACT, 2019**

No. 11 OF 2019

[15th July, 2019.]

An Act further to amend the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Seventieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

- |                  |   |  |
|------------------|---|--|
| 59 of 1973.      | <p><b>1.</b> (1) This Act may be called the Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Act, 2019.</p> <p>(2) It shall come into force on the 2nd day of March, 2019.</p>   | <p>Short title and commencement.</p>                       |
| Ord. 11 of 2019. | <p><b>2.</b> In section 3A of the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973, in sub-section (2), for the words "within a period of one year", the words "within a period of two years" shall be substituted.</p> <p><b>3.</b> (1) The Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 is hereby repealed.</p> | <p>Amendment of section 3A.</p> <p>Repeal and savings.</p> |

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973, as amended by the said Ordinance, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of the said Act as amended by this Act. 59 of 1973.

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DR. G. NARAYANA RAJU,  
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

**MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
(Legislative Department)**

*New Delhi, the 16th July, 2019/Ashadha 25, 1941 (Saka)*

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 16th July, 2019, and is hereby published for general information:—

**THE INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2019**

No. 12 OF 2019

[16th July, 2019.]

An Act further to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

**1. (1)** This Act may be called the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 2019.

Short title and  
commencement.

**(2) (A)** The provisions of this Act shall, except sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of section 2, be deemed to have come into force on the 26th day of September, 2018; and

**(B)** sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of section 2 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 12th day of January, 2019.

102 of 1956.

**2. In section 3A of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956,—**

Amendment  
of section 3A.

32 of 2010.

**(a)** in sub-section (1), for the words, brackets and figures "Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 2010", the words, brackets and figures "Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 2019" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-section (2), for the words "three years", the words "two years" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-section (4),—

(i) for the words "seven persons", the words "twelve persons" shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words "and medical education", the words "and medical education or proven administrative capacity and experience" shall be substituted;

(d) after sub-section (7), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(7A) The Board of Governors shall be assisted by a Secretary General who shall be appointed by the Central Government on deputation or contract basis and he shall be the head of the secretariat in the Council."

Repeal and savings.

3. (1) The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2019 is hereby repealed. Ord. 5 of 2019.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, as amended by the said Ordinance, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of the said Act, as amended by this Act. 102 of 1956.

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DR. G. NARAYANA RAJU,  
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

**MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE**  
(Legislative Department)

*New Delhi, the 18th July, 2019/Ashadha 27, 1941 (Saka)*

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 17th July, 2019, and is hereby published for general information:—

**THE DENTISTS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2019**

No. 13 OF 2019

[17th July, 2019.]

An Act further to amend the Dentists Act, 1948.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

**1. (1)** This Act may be called the Dentists (Amendment) Act, 2019.

Short title and  
commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

16 of 1948.

**2.** In section 3 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in clause (f), the words and letter "and at least two shall be dentists registered in Part B of a State register" shall be omitted.

Amendment  
of section 3.

Amendment  
of section 21.

3. In section 21 of the principal Act, clause (b) shall be omitted.

Amendment  
of section 23.

4. In section 23 of the principal Act, clause (b) shall be omitted.

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DR. G. NARAYANA RAJU,  
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

**MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE**  
**(Legislative Department)**

*New Delhi, the 24th July, 2019/Shravana 2, 1941 (Saka)*

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 23rd July, 2019, and is hereby published for general information:—

**THE AADHAAR AND OTHER LAWS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2019**

No. 14 OF 2019

[23rd July, 2019.]

An Act to amend the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 and further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

**PART I**

**PRELIMINARY**

1. (1) This Act may be called the Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019.

Short title and  
commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint; and different dates may be appointed for different provisions

of this Act and any reference in any such provision to the commencement of this Act shall be construed as a reference to the commencement of that provision.

## PART II

### AMENDMENTS TO THE AADHAAR (TARGETED DELIVERY OF FINANCIAL AND OTHER SUBSIDIES, BENEFITS AND SERVICES) ACT, 2016

Amendment  
of Long title  
of Act 18 of  
2016.

2. In the long title of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 (hereafter in this Part referred to as the principal Act), after the words “the Consolidated Fund of India”, the words “or the Consolidated Fund of the State” shall be inserted.

Amendment  
of section 2.

3. In section 2 of the Principal Act,—

(i) for clause (a), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

‘(a) “Aadhaar number” means an identification number issued to an individual under sub-section (3) of section 3, and includes any alternative virtual identity generated under sub-section (4) of that section;’;

(ii) after clause (a), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(aa) “Aadhaar ecosystem” includes enrolling agencies, Registrars, requesting entities, offline verification-seeking entities and any other entity or group of entities as may be specified by regulations;’;

(iii) after clause (b), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(ba) “Adjudicating Officer” means an Adjudicating Officer appointed under sub-section (1) of section 33B;

‘(bb) “Appellate Tribunal” means the Appellate Tribunal referred to in sub-section (1) of section 33C;’;

(iv) after clause (i), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(ia) “child” means a person who has not completed eighteen years of age;’;

(v) after clause (p), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(pa) “offline verification” means the process of verifying the identity of the Aadhaar number holder without authentication, through such offline modes as may be specified by regulations;

‘(pb) “offline verification-seeking entity” means any entity desirous of undertaking offline verification of an Aadhaar number holder;’.

Amendment  
of section 3.

4. In section 3 of the principal Act, after sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(4) The Aadhaar number issued to an individual under sub-section (3) shall be a twelve-digit identification number and any alternative virtual identity as an alternative to the actual Aadhaar number of an individual that shall be generated by the Authority in such manner as may be specified by regulations.”.

Insertion of  
new section  
3A.

5. After section 3 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Aadhaar  
number of  
children.

“3A. (1) The enrolling agency shall, at the time of enrolment of a child, seek the consent of the parent or guardian of the child, and inform the parent or guardian, the details specified under sub-section (2) of section 3.

(2) A child who is an Aadhaar number holder may, within a period of six months of attaining the eighteen years of age, make an application to the Authority for cancellation of his Aadhaar number, in such manner as may be specified by regulations and the Authority shall cancel his Aadhaar number.



(3) Notwithstanding anything in section 7, a child shall not be denied any subsidy, benefit or service under that section in case of failure to establish his identity by undergoing authentication, or furnishing proof of possession of Aadhaar number, or in the case of a child to whom no Aadhaar number has been assigned, producing an application for enrolment.”.

6. In section 4 of the principal Act, for sub-section (3), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:— Amendment of section 4.

“(3) Every Aadhaar number holder to establish his identity, may voluntarily use his Aadhaar number in physical or electronic form by way of authentication or offline verification, or in such other form as may be notified, in such manner as may be specified by regulations.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this section, voluntary use of the Aadhaar number by way of authentication means the use of such Aadhaar number only with the informed consent of the Aadhaar number holder.

(4) An entity may be allowed to perform authentication, if the Authority is satisfied that the requesting entity is—

(a) compliant with such standards of privacy and security as may be specified by regulations; and

(b) (i) permitted to offer authentication services under the provisions of any other law made by Parliament; or

(ii) seeking authentication for such purpose, as the Central Government in consultation with the Authority, and in the interest of State, may prescribe.

(5) The Authority may, by regulations, decide whether a requesting entity shall be permitted the use of the actual Aadhaar number during authentication or only an alternative virtual identity.

(6) Every requesting entity to whom an authentication request is made by an Aadhaar number holder under sub-section (3) shall inform to the Aadhaar number holder of alternate and viable means of identification and shall not deny any service to him for refusing to, or being unable to, undergo authentication.

(7) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions, mandatory authentication of an Aadhaar number holder for the provision of any service shall take place if such authentication is required by a law made by Parliament.”.

7. In section 7 of the principal Act, after the words “the Consolidated Fund of India”, the words “or the Consolidated Fund of State” shall be inserted. Amendment of section 7.

8. In section 8 of the principal Act,— Amendment of section 8.

(a) in sub-section (2),—

(i) in clause (a), after the words “consent of an individual”, the words “, or in the case of a child obtain the consent of his parent or guardian” shall be inserted;

(ii) after clause (b), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

“Provided that the requesting entity shall, in case of failure to authenticate due to illness, injury or infirmity owing to old age or otherwise or any technical or other reasons, provide such alternate and viable means of identification of the individual, as may be specified by regulations.”;

(b) in sub-section (3), after the words “for authentication,”, the words “or in the case of a child, his parent or guardian” shall be inserted.

Insertion of new section 8A.	<p>9. After section 8 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—</p> <p>“8A. (1) Every offline verification of an Aadhaar number holder shall be performed in accordance with the provisions of this section.</p> <p>(2) Every offline verification-seeking entity shall,—</p> <p>(a) before performing offline verification, obtain the consent of an individual, or in the case of a child, his parent or guardian, in such manner as may be specified by regulations; and</p> <p>(b) ensure that the demographic information or any other information collected from the individual for offline verification is only used for the purpose of such verification.</p> <p>(3) An offline verification-seeking entity shall inform the individual undergoing offline verification, or in the case of a child, his parent or guardian, the following details with respect to offline verification, in such manner as may be specified by regulations, namely:—</p> <p>(a) the nature of information that may be shared upon offline verification;</p> <p>(b) the uses to which the information received during offline verification may be put by the offline verification-seeking entity; and</p> <p>(c) alternatives to submission of information requested for, if any.</p> <p>(4) No offline verification-seeking entity shall—</p> <p>(a) subject an Aadhaar number holder to authentication;</p> <p>(b) collect, use, or store an Aadhaar number or biometric information of any individual for any purpose;</p> <p>(c) take any action contrary to any obligation on it as may be specified by regulations.”.</p>
Substitution of new section for section 21. Officers and other employees of Authority.	<p>10. For section 21 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—</p> <p>“21. (1) The Authority shall appoint such officers and employees as may be required for the discharge of its functions under this Act.</p> <p>(2) The salaries and allowances payable to, and the other terms and conditions of service of, the officers and employees of the Authority shall be such as may be specified by regulations.”.</p>
Insertion of new section 23A. Power of Authority to issue directions.	<p>11. After section 23 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—</p> <p>“23A. (1) The Authority may for the discharge of its functions under this Act, or any rules or regulations made thereunder, by order, issue such directions from time to time to any entity in the Aadhaar ecosystem, as it may consider necessary.</p> <p>(2) Every direction issued under sub-section (1) shall be complied with by the entity in the Aadhaar ecosystem to whom such direction is issued.”.</p>
Substitution of new section for section 25. Fund.	<p>12. For section 25 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—</p> <p>“25. (1) There shall be constituted a Fund to be called the Unique Identification Authority of India Fund and there shall be credited thereto—</p> <p>(a) all grants, fees and charges received by the Authority under this Act; and</p>

(b) all sums received by the Authority from such other sources as may be decided upon by the Central Government.

(2) The Fund shall be applied for meeting—

(a) the salaries and allowances payable to the Chairperson and members and administrative expenses including the salaries, allowances and pension payable to or in respect of officers and other employees of the Authority; and

(b) the expenses on objects and for purposes authorised by this Act ”

13. In section 29 of the principal Act,—

Amendment  
of section 29.

(a) for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(3) No identity information available with a requesting entity or offline verification-seeking entity shall be—

(a) used for any purpose, other than the purposes informed in writing to the individual at the time of submitting any information for authentication or offline verification; or

(b) disclosed for any purpose, other than purposes informed in writing to the individual at the time of submitting any information for authentication or offline verification:

Provided that the purposes under clauses (a) and (b) shall be in clear and precise language understandable to the individual.”;

(b) in sub-section (4), for the words “or core biometric information”, the words “, demographic information or photograph”, shall be substituted.

14. In section 33 of the principal Act,—

Amendment  
of section 33.

(i) in sub-section (1),—

(a) for the words “District Judge”, the words “Judge of a High Court” shall be substituted;

(b) in the proviso, after the words “hearing to the Authority”, the words “and the concerned Aadhaar number holder” shall be inserted;

(c) after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

“Provided further that the core biometric information shall not be disclosed under this sub-section.”;

(ii) in sub-section (2), for the words “Joint Secretary”, the word “Secretary” shall be substituted.

15. After Chapter VI of the principal Act, the following Chapter shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of  
new Chapter  
VIA.

#### “CHAPTER VIA

#### CIVIL PENALTIES

33A. (1) Where an entity in the Aadhaar ecosystem fails to comply with the provision of this Act, the rules or regulations made thereunder or directions issued by the Authority under section 23A, or fails to furnish any information, document, or return of report required by the Authority, such entity shall be liable to a civil penalty which may extend to one crore rupees for each contravention and in case of a continuing failure, with additional penalty which may extend to ten lakh rupees for every day during which the failure continues after the first contravention.

Penalty for  
failure to  
comply with  
provisions of  
this Act, rules,  
regulations  
and directions.

(2) The amount of any penalty imposed under this section, if not paid, may be recovered as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

Power to  
adjudicate.

33B. (1) For the purposes of adjudication under section 33A and imposing a penalty thereunder, the Authority shall appoint an officer of the Authority, who is not below the rank of a Joint Secretary to the Government of India and possessing such qualification and experience as may be prescribed, to be an Adjudicating Officer for holding an inquiry in such manner as may be prescribed.

(2) No inquiry under sub-section (1) shall be initiated except by a complaint made by the Authority.

(3) While holding an inquiry, the Adjudicating Officer shall—

(a) provide the entity in the Aadhaar ecosystem against whom complaint is made, an opportunity of being heard;

(b) have the power to summon and enforce the attendance of any person acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case to give evidence or to produce any document which, in the opinion of the Adjudicating Officer, may be useful for or relevant to the subject matter of the inquiry.

(4) If the Adjudicating Officer, on such inquiry, is satisfied that the entity in the Aadhaar ecosystem has failed to comply with any provision of this Act or the rules or regulations made thereunder or directions issued by the Authority under section 23A, or has failed to furnish any information, document, or return of report required by the Authority, the Adjudicating Officer may, by order, impose such penalty under section 33A as he thinks fit.

Appeals to  
Appellate  
Tribunal.

33C. (1) The Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal established under section 14 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997, shall be Appellate Tribunal for the purposes of hearing appeals against the decision of the Adjudicating Officer under this Act. 24 of 1997.

(2) A person or entity in the Aadhaar ecosystem aggrieved by an order of the Adjudicating Officer under section 33B, may prefer an appeal to the Appellate Tribunal within a period of forty-five days from the date of receipt of the order appealed against, in such form and manner and accompanied with such fee as may be prescribed:

Provided that the Appellate Tribunal may entertain an appeal after the expiry of the said period of forty-five days if it is satisfied that there was sufficient cause for not filing it within that period.

(3) On receipt of an appeal under sub-section (2), the Appellate Tribunal may, after giving the parties to the appeal an opportunity of being heard, pass such orders thereon as it thinks fit, confirming, modifying or setting aside the order appealed against.

(4) The Appellate Tribunal shall send a copy of every order made by it to the parties to the appeal and to the Adjudicating Officer.

(5) Any appeal filed under sub-section (2) shall be dealt with by the Appellate Tribunal as expeditiously as possible and every endeavour shall be made by it to dispose of the appeal within six months from the date on which it is presented to it.

(6) The Appellate Tribunal may, for the purpose of deciding an appeal before it, call for the records relevant to disposing of such appeal and make such orders as it thinks fit.

Procedure and  
powers of the  
Appellate  
Tribunal.

33D. The provisions of sections 14-I to 14K (both inclusive), 16 and 17 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to the Appellate Tribunal in the discharge of its functions under this Act, as they apply to it in the discharge of its functions under that Act. 24 of 1997.

5 of 1908.

33E. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 or in any other law for the time being in force, an appeal shall lie against any order, not being an interlocutory order, of the Appellate Tribunal to the Supreme Court on any substantial question of law arising out of such order.

Appeal to Supreme Court of India.

(2) No appeal shall lie against any decision or order made by the Appellate Tribunal which the parties have consented to.

(3) Every appeal under this section shall be preferred within a period of forty-five days from the date of the decision or order appealed against:

Provided that the Supreme Court may entertain an appeal after the expiry of the said period of forty-five days if it is satisfied that there was sufficient cause for not filing it within that period.

33F. No civil court shall have jurisdiction to entertain any suit or proceeding in respect of any matter which an Adjudicating Officer appointed under this Act or the Appellate Tribunal is empowered, by or under this Act to determine, and no injunction shall be granted by any court or other authority in respect of any action taken or to be taken in pursuance of any power conferred by or under this Act.”

Civil court not to have jurisdiction.

16. In section 38 of the principal Act, for the words “three years”, the words “ten years” shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 38.

17. In section 39 of the principal Act, for the words “three years”, the words “ten years” shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 39.

18. For section 40 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Substitution of new section for section 40.

“40. Whoever,—

(a) being a requesting entity, uses the identity information of an individual in contravention of sub-section (2) of section 8; or

Penalty for unauthorised use by requesting entity or offline verification-seeking entity.

(b) being an offline verification-seeking entity, uses the identity information of an individual in contravention of sub-section (2) of section 8A,

shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three years or with a fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees or, in the case of a company, with a fine which may extend to one lakh rupees or with both.”

19. In section 42 of the principal Act, for the words “one year”, the words “three years” shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 42.

20. In section 47 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

Amendment of section 47.

“Provided that the court may, on a complaint made by an Aadhaar number holder or individual take cognizance of any offence punishable under section 34 or 35 or 36 or 37 or 40 or section 41.”

21. After section 50 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of new section 50A.

43 of 1961.

“50A. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Income-tax Act, 1961 or any other enactment for the time being in force relating to tax on income, profits or gains, the Authority shall not be liable to pay income-tax or any other tax in respect of its income, profits or gains.”

Exemption from tax on income.

22. In section 51 of the principal Act, for the words “Member, officer”, the words “Member or officer” shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 51.

Amendment  
of section 53.

**23. In section 53 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2),—**

(i) after clause (a), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(aa) the purpose for which the requesting entity may be allowed by the Authority to perform authentication under sub-clause (ii) of clause (b) of sub-section (4) of section 4;”;

(ii) after clause (g), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

“(ga) the qualification and experience of, and the manner of appointment of, the Adjudicating Officer under sub-section (1) of section 33B;

(gb) the form, manner, and fee for an appeal to be filed under sub-section (2) of section 33C;”.

Amendment  
of section 54.

**24. In section 54 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2),—**

(i) for clause (a), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(a) the entities or group of entities in the Aadhaar ecosystem under clause (aa), the biometric information under clause (g) and the demographic information under clause (k), the process of collecting demographic information and biometric information from the individuals by enrolling agencies under clause (m), and the modes of offline verification of Aadhaar number holder under clause (pa) of section 2;”;

(ii) after clause (b), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

“(ba) the manner of generating an alternative virtual identity under sub-section (4) of section 3;

(bb) the manner in which cancellation of an Aadhaar number may be carried out under sub-section (2) of section 3A;”;

(iii) after clause (c), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

“(ca) standards of privacy and security to be complied with by the requesting entities under sub-section (4) of section 4;

(cb) the classification of requesting entities under sub-section (5) of section 4;”;

(iv) after clause (f), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

“(fa) the alternate and viable means of identification of individual under the proviso to clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 8;

(fb) the manner of obtaining consent under clause (a) of sub-section (2), the manner of providing information to the individual undergoing offline verification under sub-section (3), and the obligations of offline verification-seeking entities under clause (c) of sub-section (4) of section 8A;”.

Omission of  
section 57.

**25. Section 57 of the principal Act shall be omitted.**

**PART III**

**AMENDMENT TO THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885**

Amendment  
of section 4 of  
Act 13 of  
1885.

**26. In section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, after sub-section (2), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—**

“(3) Any person who is granted a license under the first proviso to sub-section (1) to establish, maintain or work a telegraph within any part of India, shall identify any person to whom it provides its services by—

18 of 2016. (a) authentication under the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016; or

18 of 2016. (b) offline verification under the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016; or

15 of 1967. (c) use of passport issued under section 4 of the Passports Act, 1967; or

(d) use of any other officially valid document or modes of identification as may be notified by the Central Government in this behalf

(4) If any person who is granted a license under the first proviso to sub-section (1) to establish, maintain or work a telegraph within any part of India is using authentication under clause (a) of sub-section (3) to identify any person to whom it provides its services, it shall make the other modes of identification under clauses (b) to (d) of sub-section (3) also available to such person.

(5) The use of modes of identification under sub-section (3) shall be a voluntary choice of the person who is sought to be identified and no person shall be denied any service for not having an Aadhaar number.

(6) If, for identification of a person, authentication under clause (a) of sub-section (3) is used, neither his core biometric information nor the Aadhaar number of the person shall be stored.

(7) Nothing contained in sub-sections (3), (4) and (5) shall prevent the Central Government from specifying further safeguards and conditions for compliance by any person who is granted a license under the first proviso to sub-section (1) in respect of identification of person to whom it provides its services.

*Explanation.*—The expressions “Aadhaar number” and “core biometric information” shall have the same meanings as are respectively assigned to them in clauses (a) and (f) of section 2 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016.’

18 of 2016.

#### PART IV

##### AMENDMENTS TO THE PREVENTION OF MONEY-LAUNDERING ACT, 2002

15 of 2002. **27.** In Chapter IV of the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 (hereafter in this Part, referred to as the principal Act), before section 12, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of new section 11A.

‘11A. (1) Every reporting entity shall verify the identity of its clients and the beneficial owner, by—

Verification of identity by reporting entity.

18 of 2016. (a) authentication under the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 if the reporting entity is a banking company; or

18 of 2016. (b) offline verification under the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016; or

15 of 1967. (c) use of passport issued under section 4 of the Passports Act, 1967; or

(d) use of any other officially valid document or modes of identification as may be notified by the Central Government in this behalf:

Provided that the Central Government may, if satisfied that a reporting entity other than banking company, complies with such standards of privacy and security under the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016, and it is necessary and expedient to do so, by notification, permit such entity to perform authentication under clause (a):

18 of 2016.

Provided further that no notification under the first proviso shall be issued without consultation with the Unique Identification Authority of India established under sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 and the appropriate regulator.

18 of 2016.

(2) If any reporting entity performs authentication under clause (a) of sub-section (1), to verify the identity of its client or the beneficial owner it shall make the other modes of identification under clauses (b), (c) and (d) of sub-section (1) also available to such client or the beneficial owner.

(3) The use of modes of identification under sub-section (1) shall be a voluntary choice of every client or beneficial owner who is sought to be identified and no client or beneficial owner shall be denied services for not having an Aadhaar number.

(4) If, for identification of a client or beneficial owner, authentication or offline verification under clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-section (1) is used, neither his core biometric information nor his Aadhaar number shall be stored.

(5) Nothing in this section shall prevent the Central Government from notifying additional safeguards on any reporting entity in respect of verification of the identity of its client or beneficial owner.

*Explanation.*—The expressions “Aadhaar number” and “core biometric information” shall have the same meanings as are respectively assigned to them in clauses (a) and (j) of section 2 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016.’

18 of 2016.

Amendment  
of section 12.

28. In section 12 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), clauses (c) and (d) shall be omitted.

Amendment  
of section 73.

29. In section 73 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), clauses (j) and (jj) shall be omitted.

Repeal and  
savings.

30. (1) The Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 is hereby repealed.  
(2) Notwithstanding the repeal of the said Ordinance, anything done or any action taken under the said Ordinance shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of this Act.

Ord. 9 of  
2019.

DR. G. NARAYANA RAJU,  
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*



**MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE****(Legislative Department)***New Delhi, the 24th July, 2019/Shravana 2, 1941 (Saka)*

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 23rd July, 2019, and is hereby published for general information:—

**THE CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2019**

No. 15 OF 2019

[23rd July, 2019.]

**An Act further to amend the Central Universities Act, 2009.****BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—****1. (1) This Act may be called the Central Universities (Amendment) Act, 2019.**Short title and  
commencement.**(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.**

25 of 2009.

**2. After section 3B of the Central Universities Act, 2009 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—**Insertion of  
new sections  
3C and 3D.

Establishment  
of Central  
University of  
Andhra  
Pradesh.

“3C. There shall be established a University, which shall be a body corporate, to be known as the Central University of Andhra Pradesh, having its territorial jurisdiction extending to the whole of the State of Andhra Pradesh, as specified in the First Schedule to this Act.

Establishment  
of Central  
Tribal  
University of  
Andhra  
Pradesh.

3D. There shall be established a Tribal University, which shall be a body corporate, to be known as the Central Tribal University of Andhra Pradesh, having its territorial jurisdiction extending to the whole of the State of Andhra Pradesh, as specified in the First Schedule to this Act, to provide avenues of higher education and research facilities primarily for the tribal population of India.”.

Amendment  
of section 5.

3. In section 5 of the principal Act, the following proviso shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

“Provided that the Tribal University established under section 3D shall take additional measures for paying special attention to the tribal centric higher education and research, including art, culture and customs.”.

Substitution  
of new  
Schedule for  
First Schedule.

4. For the First Schedule to the principal Act, the following Schedule shall be substituted, namely:—

#### “THE FIRST SCHEDULE

[See section 3(4)]

Serial No.	Name of the State	Name of the University	Territorial jurisdiction
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Central University of Andhra Pradesh	Whole of the State of Andhra Pradesh.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Central Tribal University of Andhra Pradesh	Whole of the State of Andhra Pradesh.
3.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Territory in the south of the River Ganges in the State of Bihar.
4.	Bihar	Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Territory in the north of the River Ganges in the State of Bihar.
5.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Whole of the State of Gujarat.
6.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Whole of the State of Haryana.
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Whole of the State of Himachal Pradesh.
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Kashmir	Kashmir Division of the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Jammu Division of the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
10.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Whole of the State of Jharkhand.
11.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Whole of the State of Karnataka.

Serial No.	Name of the State	Name of the University	Territorial jurisdiction
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
12.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Whole of the State of Kerala.
13.	Odisha	Central University of Odisha	Whole of the State of Odisha.
14.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Whole of the State of Punjab.
15.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Whole of the State of Rajasthan.
16.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Whole of the State of Tamil Nadu.”.

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DR. G. NARAYANA RAJU,  
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*



**MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE**  
**(Legislative Department)**

*New Delhi, the 25th July, 2019/Shravana 3, 1941 (Saka)*

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 24th July, 2019, and is hereby published for general information:—

**THE NATIONAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (AMENDMENT)**  
**ACT, 2019**

No. 16 OF 2019

[24th July, 2019.]

An Act to amend the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the National Investigation Agency (Amendment) Act, 2019. Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

34 of 2008.

2. In the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in section 1, in sub-section (2),— Amendment of section 1.

(i) in clause (b), the word “and” occurring at the end, shall be omitted;

(ii) in clause (c), after the words “may be”, the word “and” shall be inserted;

(iii) after clause (c), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(d) to persons who commit a Scheduled Offence beyond India against the Indian citizens or affecting the interest of India.”.

Amendment  
of section 2.

3. In section 2 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), in clause (h), for the words “a Special Court constituted”, the words “a Court of Session designated as Special Court” shall be substituted.

Amendment  
of section 3.

4. In section 3 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), after the word “India”, the words “and, subject to any international treaty or domestic law of the concerned country, outside India,” shall be inserted.

Amendment  
of section 6.

5. In section 6 of the principal Act, after sub-section (7), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—

“(8) Where the Central Government is of the opinion that a Scheduled Offence has been committed at any place outside India to which this Act extends, it may direct the Agency to register the case and take up investigation as if such offence has been committed in India.

(9) For the purposes of sub-section (8), the Special Court at New Delhi shall have the jurisdiction.”.

Amendment  
of section 11.

6. In section 11 of the principal Act,—

(i) in the marginal heading, for the word “constitute”, the words “designate Court of Session as” shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-section (1),—

“(a) for the portion beginning with the words “The Central Government”, and ending with the words “Special Courts”, the words “The Central Government shall, in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court, by notification in the Official Gazette, for the trial of Scheduled Offences, designate one or more Courts of Session as Special Court” shall be substituted;

(b) the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely:—

‘*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this sub-section, the expression “High Court” means the High Court of the State in which a Court of Session to be designated as Special Court is functioning.’;

(iii) sub-sections (3), (4), (5), (6) and (7) shall be omitted;

(iv) in sub-section (8),—

(a) for the words “by a person appointed as a Judge or an additional Judge of a Special Court”, the words, brackets and figure “by the Sessions Judge of the Court of Session referred to in sub-section (1)” shall be substituted;

(b) for the words “such judge or additional judge and the Central Government”, the words “judge of the Special Court and the appointing authority in consultation with the Central Government” shall be substituted;

(c) for the words “as may be specified in that order” occurring at the end, the words “,whichever is earlier” shall be substituted;

(v) for sub-section (9), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(9) When more than one Special Court is designated for an area or areas, the senior-most Judge shall distribute the business among them.”.

**7. In section 22 of the principal Act,—**Amendment  
of section 22.

(i) in the marginal heading, for the word "constitute", the words "designate Court of Session as" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-section (1), for the words "constitute one or more", the words "designate one or more Courts of Session as" shall be substituted;

(iii) in sub-sections (2), (3) and (4), for the word "constituted" wherever it occurs, the word "designated" shall be substituted.

**8. In the Schedule to the principal Act,—**Amendment  
of Schedule.

(i) for serial number 1 and the entry relating thereto, the following serial numbers and entries shall be substituted, namely:—

"1. The Explosive Substances Act, 1908 (6 of 1908);

1A. The Atomic Energy Act, 1962 (33 of 1962);"

(ii) in serial number 3, for the figures, brackets and word "1982 (65 of 1982)", the figures, brackets and word "2016 (30 of 2016)" shall be substituted;

(iii) in serial number 8, for entry (b), the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

"(b) Sections 370 and 370A of Chapter XVI of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860);

(c) Sections 489-A to 489-E (both inclusive) of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860);

(d) Sub-section (IAA) of section 25 of Chapter V of the Arms Act, 1959 (54 of 1959);

(e) Section 66F of Chapter XI of the Information Technology Act, 2000 (21 of 2000)."

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DR. G. NARAYANA RAJU,  
*Secretary to the Govt. of India,*





**MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE**  
**(Legislative Department)**

*New Delhi, the 26th July, 2019/Shravana 4, 1941 (Saka)*

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 26th July, 2019, and is hereby published for general information:—

**THE NEW DELHI INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION CENTRE**  
**ACT, 2019**

No. 17 of 2019

[26th July, 2019.]

An Act to provide for the establishment and incorporation of the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre for the purpose of creating an independent and autonomous regime for institutionalised arbitration and for acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution and to vest such undertakings in the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre for the better management of arbitration so as to make it a hub for institutional arbitration and to declare the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre to be an institution of national importance and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

WHEREAS dispute resolution process has a huge impact on the Indian economy and global perception on doing business in our country and it has become necessary to inspire confidence and credibility among the litigants of commercial disputes;

AND WHEREAS rapidly changing economic activity demands expeditious settlement of disputes and creation and establishment of institutional arbitration;

AND WHEREAS the International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution was set up in the year 1995, under the aegis of the Central Government and registered under the Societies

Registration Act, 1860, with the objective of promoting alternative dispute resolution mechanism and providing facilities for the same; 21 of 1860.

AND WHEREAS the International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution has received land and substantial funding by way of grants and other benefits from the Central Government for constructing infrastructure and making other facilities;

AND WHEREAS the International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution has not been able to actively engage and embrace developments in the arbitration ecosystem and to create a reputation par excellence keeping pace with the dynamic nature of arbitration over more than two decades;

AND WHEREAS studies conducted by the High Level Committee appointed by the Central Government indicate that the International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution has failed to address the growing needs of the institutional arbitration and also to bear optimum caseload and to become better choice to the parties for arbitration;

AND WHEREAS it has become expedient to take over the undertakings of the International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution including its regional offices without interfering with its activities and without adversely affecting its character as a Society but to utilise its existing infrastructure and other facilities which have been set up by using the public funds provided by the Government and to incorporate a robust institution for domestic and international arbitration to be known as the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre;

AND WHEREAS it is considered necessary to declare the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre as an institution of national importance for its overall development as a major arbitration hub by promoting quick and efficient dispute resolution mechanism.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Seventieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

## CHAPTER I

### PRELIMINARY

Short title and commencement.

(1) This Act may be called the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Act, 2019. (2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 2nd March, 2019.

Definitions.

(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—  
(a) "Centre" means the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre established and incorporated under section 3;

(b) "Chairperson" means the Chairperson of the Centre referred to in clause (a) of section 5;

(c) "Chief Executive Officer" means the Chief Executive Officer appointed under section 21;

(d) "Committee" means the relevant Committee of the Centre referred to in section 19;

(e) "Custodian" means the person who is appointed as Custodian under sub-section (2) of section 11 in respect of the undertakings;

Liability prior to specified date.

(f) "Fund" means the Fund of the Centre to be maintained under section 25; Government.

Power of Central Government to direct vesting of undertaking in Centre.

(g) "Member" means Full-time or Part-time Member of the Centre and includes the Chairperson;

(h) "notification" means a notification published in the Official Gazette;

(i) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made by the Central Government under this Act;

(j) "regulations" means regulations made by the Centre under this Act;

21 of 1860. (k) "Society" means the International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution, registered as such under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, and having its registered office at New Delhi;

(l) "specified date" means the date as may be specified by the Central Government by notification;

(m) "undertakings" means the undertakings of the Society which vests with the Central Government under section 7.

26 of 1996. (2) All other words and expressions used herein but not defined and defined in the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, shall have the same meanings as assigned to them in that Act.

## CHAPTER II

### ESTABLISHMENT AND INCORPORATION OF NEW DELHI INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION CENTRE

3. (1) The Central Government shall, by notification, establish a body to be called the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre for the purposes of exercising the powers and discharging the functions under this Act.

Establishment and incorporation of New Delhi International Arbitration Centre.

(2) The Centre shall be a body corporate by the name aforesaid, having perpetual succession and a common seal with power, subject to the provisions of this Act, to acquire, hold and dispose of property, both movable and immovable, and to enter into contract, and shall, by the said name, sue or be sued.

4. (1) Whereas, the objects of the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre are such as to make it as an institution of national importance, it is hereby declared that the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre is an institution of national importance.

Declaration of New Delhi International Arbitration Centre as an institution of national importance.

(2) The head office of the Centre shall be at New Delhi and it may with the previous approval of the Central Government, establish branches at other places in India and abroad.

## CHAPTER

5. The Centre shall consist of the following Members, namely:—

Composition of Centre.

### CHAMBER OF ARBITRATION

(a) a person, who has been a Judge of the Supreme Court or a Judge of a High Court or an eminent person, having special knowledge and experience in the conduct of arbitration, law or management, appointed by the Central Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of India—Chairperson;

(2) (b) two eminent persons having substantial knowledge and experience in reputation at national and international level and institutional arbitration, both domestic and international, appointed by the Central Government—Full-time Members or Part-time Members;

(3) (c) one representative of a recognised body of commerce and industry, chosen from the cadre so as to maintain a pool of experts on rotational basis by the Central Government—Part-time Member;

(d) Secretary, Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice or his representative, not below the rank of the Joint Secretary—Member, *ex officio*;

(e) one Financial Adviser nominated by the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance—Member, *ex officio*; and

(f) Chief Executive Officer—Member, *ex officio*.

6. (1) The Chairperson and Members shall hold office for a term of three years from the date on which they enter upon their office and shall be eligible for re-appointment:

Terms and conditions, etc., of Chairperson and Members.

Provided that no Chairperson or Member shall hold office as such after he has attained the age of seventy years in the case of Chairperson and sixty-seven years in the case of a Member.

(2) The terms and conditions, salaries and allowances payable to the Chairperson and Full-time Member shall be such as may be prescribed.

(3) The term of office of a Member appointed to fill a casual vacancy shall be for the remainder of the term of the Member in whose place he has been appointed.

(4) The Part-time Member shall be entitled to such travelling and other allowances as may be prescribed.

### CHAPTER III

#### ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS OF SOCIETY

Transfer and vesting.

7. On and from the specified date, so much of the undertakings of the Society as form part of, or are relatable to the Society, and the right, title and interest of the Society in relation to such undertakings, shall, by virtue of this Act, stand transferred to, and vest in, the Central Government.

General effect of vesting.

8. (1) The undertakings vested under section 7 shall be deemed to include all assets, rights, leaseholds, powers, authorities and privileges, and all property (movable and immovable), including lands, buildings, works, projects, instruments, automobiles and other vehicles, cash balances, funds, including reserve funds, investments and book debts of the Society as form part of, or are relatable to, the Society and all other rights and interest arising out of such properties as were immediately before the commencement of the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Ordinance, 2019 in the ownership, possession, power or control of the Society, and all books of account, registers and all other documents of whatever nature relating thereto.

Ord. 10 of  
2019.

(2) All properties and assets as aforesaid which have vested in the Central Government under section 7 shall, by force of such vesting, be freed and discharged from any trust, obligation, mortgage, charge, *lien* and all other encumbrances affecting them or of any attachment, injunction, decree or order of any court or other authority restricting the use of such properties or assets in any manner or appointing any receiver in respect of the whole or any part of such properties or assets shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

(3) Any licence or other instrument granted to the Society in relation to any undertaking which has vested in the Central Government under section 7 at any time before the specified date and in force immediately before the specified date, shall continue to be in force on and after such day in accordance with its tenor in relation to and for the purpose of such undertaking or where the undertaking is directed under section 10, to vest in the Centre, the Centre shall be deemed to be substituted in such licence or other instrument as if such licence or other instrument had been granted to the Centre and the Centre shall hold it for the remainder of the period which the Society would have held it under the terms thereof.

(4) If, on the specified date, any suit, appeal or other proceeding, of whatever nature, in relation to any property or asset which has vested in the Central Government under section 7, instituted or preferred by or against the Society is pending, the same shall not abate, be discontinued or be, in any way, prejudicially affected by reason of the transfer of the undertaking of the Society of anything contained in this Act, but the suit, appeal or other proceeding may be continued, prosecuted or enforced by or against the Central Government or where the undertakings of the Society are directed under section 10, to vest in the Centre, by or against the Centre.

Liability prior to specified date.

9. Every liability in relation to any undertaking in respect of any period prior to the specified date, shall be enforceable against the Society and not against the Central Government.

Power of Central Government to direct vesting of undertaking in Centre.

10. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 7 and 8, the Central Government shall, as soon as may be after the specified date, direct by notification, that the undertakings and the right, title and interest of the Society in relation to such undertakings which had vested in the Central Government under section 7, shall, vest in the Centre either on the date of publication of the notification or on such earlier or later date as may be specified in the notification.

Management,  
etc., of  
undertakings.

Duties of persons in charge of management of undertakings to deliver all assets.

Certain powers of Central Government or Centre.

International Arbitration Centre Ordinance, 2019, notwithstanding that the realisation pertains to a period prior to the commencement of the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Ordinance, 2019.

Ord. 10 of 2019.

Objects of Centre.

**14. The objects of the Centre shall be,—**

(a) to bring targeted reforms to develop itself as a flagship institution for conducting international and domestic arbitration;

(b) to promote research and study, providing teaching and training, and organising conferences and seminars in arbitration, conciliation, mediation and other alternative dispute resolution matters;

(c) to provide facilities and administrative assistance for conciliation, mediation and arbitral proceedings;

(d) to maintain panels of accredited arbitrators, conciliators and mediators both at national and international level or specialists such as surveyors and investigators;

(e) to collaborate with other national and international institutions and organisations for ensuring credibility of the Centre as a specialised institution in arbitration and conciliation;

(f) to set up facilities in India and abroad to promote the activities of the Centre;

(g) to lay down parameters for different modes of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms being adopted by the Centre; and

(h) such other objectives as it may deem fit with the approval of the Central Government.

Functions of Centre.

**15. Without prejudice to the provisions contained in section 14, the Centre shall strive,—**

(a) to facilitate for conducting international and domestic arbitration and conciliation in the most professional manner;

(b) to provide cost effective and timely services for the conduct of arbitration and conciliation at national and international level;

(c) to promote studies in the field of alternative dispute resolution and related matters, and to promote reforms in the system of settlement of disputes;

(d) to undertake teaching and to provide for diffusion of knowledge of law and procedures on alternative dispute resolution and related matters and to award certificates and other academic or professional distinction;

(e) to impart training in alternative dispute resolution and related matters to those who are handling arbitration, conciliation and mediation;

(f) to co-operate with other societies, institutions and organisations, national or international for promoting alternative dispute resolution; and

(g) to perform such other functions as may be entrusted to it by the Central Government for promoting alternative dispute resolution.

Vacancies, etc., not to invalidate proceedings of Centre.

**16. No act or proceedings of the Centre shall be invalid merely by reason of,—**

(a) any vacancy or any defect in the constitution of the Centre; or

(b) any defect in the appointment of a person acting as a Member of the Centre; or

(c) any irregularity in the procedure of the Centre not affecting the merits of the case.

**17.** The Chairperson or the Full-time Member or Part-time Member may, by notice in writing, under his hand addressed to the Central Government, resign his office: Resignation of Members.

Provided that the Chairperson or the Full-time Member shall, unless he is permitted by the Central Government to relinquish his office sooner, continue to hold office until the expiry of three months from the date of receipt of such notice or until a person duly appointed as his successor enters upon his office or until the expiry of his term of office, whichever is the earlier.

**18. (1)** The Central Government may, remove a Member from his office if he,— Removal of Members.

(a) is an undischarged insolvent; or

(b) has engaged at any time (except Part-time Member), during his term of office, in any paid employment; or

(c) has been convicted of an offence which, in the opinion of the Central Government, involves moral turpitude; or

(d) has acquired such financial or other interest as is likely to affect prejudicially his functions as a Member; or

(e) has so abused his position as to render his continuance in office prejudicial to the public interest; or

(f) has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as a Member.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), no Member shall be removed from his office on the grounds specified in clauses (d) and (e) of that sub-section unless the Supreme Court, on a reference being made to it in this behalf by the Central Government, has, on an inquiry, held by it in accordance with such procedure as may be prescribed in this behalf by the Supreme Court, reported that the Member, ought on such ground or grounds to be removed.

**19. (1)** The Centre may constitute such Committees as may be considered necessary to administer various aspects of its functions. Committees of Centre.

(2) The composition and functions of the Committees referred to in sub-section (1) shall be such as may be prescribed.

(3) The Committee shall meet at such time and at such places and shall observe such rules of procedure in regard to the transaction of business at its meetings including the quorum as may be specified by the regulations.

**20. (1)** The Chairperson shall ordinarily preside at the meetings of the Centre: Meetings of Centre.

Provided that, in his absence, the Member chosen by the other Members present amongst themselves shall preside at the meetings.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Chairperson to ensure that the decisions taken by the Centre are implemented.

(3) The Chairperson shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as are assigned to him under this Act.

(4) The Centre shall meet at least four times a year and follow such procedure in its meetings including quorum at such meetings in such manner as may be specified by the regulations.

(5) All questions which come up before any meeting of the Centre shall be—

(a) decided by a majority of votes by the Members present and voting, and in the event of an equality of votes, the Chairperson or in his absence, the person presiding, shall have a casting vote;

(b) dealt with as expeditiously as possible and the Centre shall dispose of the same within a period of sixty days from the date of receipt of the application:

Provided that where any such application could not be disposed of within the said period of sixty days, the Centre shall record its reasons in writing for not disposing of the application within that period.

(6) The Chairperson may invite any expert, not being a Member, to attend the meetings of the Centre, but such invitee shall not be entitled to vote at the meeting.

Chief  
Executive  
Officer.

**21. (1)** There shall be a Chief Executive Officer of the Centre who shall be responsible for day-to-day administration of the Centre and for this purpose, he shall maintain liaison with the Centre and the Secretariat.

(2) The appointment, qualifications and the terms and conditions of services of the Chief Executive Officer shall be such as may be specified by the regulations.

(3) The Chief Executive Officer shall exercise such powers and discharge such functions as may be specified by the regulations or as may be delegated to him by the Centre.

Delegation of  
powers.

**22.** The Centre may, for the purpose of discharging of its powers, functions and duties, by general or special order in writing, specify the powers and duties conferred or imposed upon the Centre by or under this Act (except the power to make regulation) which may also be exercised or performed by the Chief Executive Officer or any officer or officers of the Centre and the conditions and restrictions, if any, subject to which the powers and duties may be exercised and performed.

Secretariat.

**23. (1)** There shall be a Secretariat to the Centre consisting of—

(a) Registrar, who shall supervise the activities of the Centre;

(b) Counsel, dealing with the matters relating to domestic and international arbitration; and

(c) such number of other officers and employees as may be prescribed.

(2) The qualifications, experience, method of selection and the functions of the Registrar, Counsel and other officers and employees shall be such as may be prescribed.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINANCE, ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT

Grants by  
Central  
Government.

**24.** The Central Government may, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, pay to the Centre in each financial year such sums of money and in such manner as it may think fit for being utilised for the purposes of this Act.

Fund of  
Centre.

**25. (1)** The Centre shall maintain a Fund to which shall be credited,—

(a) all monies provided by the Central Government;

(b) all fees and other charges received during or in connection with the arbitration, conciliation, mediation or other proceedings;

(c) all monies received by the Centre for the facilities provided by it to the parties;

(d) all monies received by the Centre in the form of donations, grants, contributions and income from other sources; and

(e) the amount received from the investment income.

(2) All monies credited to the Fund shall be deposited in such banks or invested in such manner as may be decided by the Centre.



(3) The Fund shall be applied towards meeting the salaries and other allowances of Members and the expenses of the Centre including expenses incurred in the exercise of its powers and discharge of its duties under this Act.

**26. (1)** The Centre shall maintain proper accounts and other relevant records and prepare an annual statement of accounts, including the balance sheet, in such form and manner as may be prescribed in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India. Accounts and audit.

(2) The accounts of the Centre shall be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and any expenditure incurred by him in connection with such audit shall be payable by the Centre to the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

(3) The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and any person appointed by him in connection with the audit of the accounts of the Centre shall have the same rights, privileges and authority in connection with such audit as the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India has in connection with the audit of the Government accounts, and, in particular, shall have the right to demand the production of books, accounts, connected vouchers and other documents and papers and to inspect the offices of the Centre.

(4) The accounts of the Centre as certified by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India or any other person appointed by him in this behalf together with the audit report thereon shall be forwarded annually to the Central Government and the Central Government shall cause the same to be laid before each House of Parliament.

**27.** The assets and liabilities in relation to any undertaking under this Act shall be caused to be assessed by any agency authorised by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India in such manner as may be specified by him and any payment on a claim to be made in relation thereto shall be settled by him between the Society and the Central Government and shall be paid by the Society or the Central Government, as the case may be, in the manner as may be specified by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India. Assessment of assets and liabilities of undertaking.

## CHAPTER V

### CHAMBER OF ARBITRATION AND ARBITRATION ACADEMY

**28. (1)** The Centre shall, establish a Chamber of Arbitration which shall empanel the Arbitrators and also scrutinise the applications for admission in the panel of reputed arbitrators to maintain a permanent panel of arbitrators. Chamber of Arbitration.

(2) The Chamber of Arbitration shall consist of experienced arbitration practitioners of repute, at national and international level and persons having wide experience in the area of alternative dispute resolution and conciliation.

(3) The Centre shall by regulations lay down the criteria for admission to the panel of the cadre so as to maintain a pool of reputed arbitrators having expertise in international commercial arbitration and arbitration other than international commercial arbitration.

(4) The Registrar to the Secretariat of the Centre shall act as the Member-Secretary to the Chamber of Arbitration.

**29. (1)** The Centre may establish an Arbitration Academy— Arbitration Academy.

(a) to train the arbitrators, particularly in the area of international commercial arbitration to compete on par with the reputed international arbitral institutions;

(b) to conduct research in the area of alternative dispute resolution and allied areas; and

(c) to give suggestions for achieving the objectives of the Act.

(2) For the purposes of sub-section (1), there may be constituted a permanent three member committee in order to suggest and to submit a report to the Centre with respect to the amendments, if any, necessary to the rules and regulations made under this Act.

## CHAPTER VI

## MISCELLANEOUS

Power to  
make rules.

**30. (1)** The Central Government may, by notification, make rules to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may make provision for—

(a) the terms and conditions and the salaries and allowances payable to the Chairperson and Full-time Members under sub-section (2) of section 6;

(b) the travelling and other allowances payable to the Part-time Members under sub-section (4) of section 6;

(c) the composition and functions of the Committees referred to in sub-section (2) of section 19;

(d) the number of officers and employees of the Secretariat of the Centre under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 23;

(e) the qualifications, experience, method of selection and the functions of the Registrar, Counsel and other officers and employees of the Centre under sub-section (2) of section 23;

(f) annual statement of accounts, including the balance sheet under sub-section (1) of section 26; and

(g) any other matter in respect of which provision is to be made or may be made under this Act.

Power to make  
regulations.

**31. (1)** The Centre may, with the previous approval of the Central Government, by notification, make regulations consistent with this Act and the rules made thereunder to provide for all matters for which provision is necessary or expedient for the purposes of giving effect to the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may make provision for—

(a) the time and place and the rules of procedure to be observed in regard to the transaction of business of the Committee at the meetings including the quorum under sub-section (3) of section 19;

(b) the time and place and rules of procedure in regard to the transaction of business of the Centre or any Committee including the quorum at the meeting under sub-section (4) of section 20;

(c) the appointment, qualifications and the terms and conditions of service of the Chief Executive Officer under sub-section (2) of section 21;

(d) the powers and functions of the Chief Executive Officer under sub-section (3) of section 21;

(e) the criteria for admission to the panel of reputed arbitrators under sub-section (3) of section 28; and

(f) any other matter in respect of which provision, in the opinion of the Centre, is necessary for the performance of its functions under this Act.

Laying of  
rules and  
regulations.

**32.** Every rule and regulation made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or regulation or both

Houses agree that the rule or regulation should not be made, the rule or regulation shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or regulation.

**33.** No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against the Centre, the Chairperson or Members or its employees and arbitrators for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act or the rules or regulations made thereunder.

Protection of  
action taken  
in good faith.

**34. (1)** If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as may appear to it to be necessary for removing the difficulty:

Power to  
remove  
difficulty.

Provided that no such order shall be made under this section after the expiry of a period of two years from the date of commencement of this Act.

(2) Every order made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament.

Ord. 10 of  
2019.

**35. (1)** The New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Ordinance, 2019 is hereby repealed.

Repeal and  
savings.

Ord. 10 of  
2019.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Ordinance, 2019, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the provisions of this Act.

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DR. REETA VASISHTA,  
*Additional Secretary to the Govt. of India.*



**MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE**  
(Legislative Department)

*New Delhi, the 26th July, 2019/Shravana 4, 1941 (Saka)*

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 26th July, 2019, and is hereby published for general information:—

**THE APPROPRIATION (No. 2) ACT, 2019**

No. 18 of 2019

[26th July, 2019.]

An Act to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2019-20.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. This Act may be called the Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 2019.   | Short title.   |
| 2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be paid and applied sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of ninety-eight lakh eighteen thousand nine hundred three crore and eighty-two lakh rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 2019-20 in respect of the services specified in column 2 of the Schedule. | Issue of<br>Rs. 9818903,82,00,000<br>out of the<br>Consolidated<br>Fund of India for<br>the financial<br>year 2019-20. |
| 3. The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.   | Appropriation.   |
| 4. References to Ministries or Departments in the Schedule are to such Ministries or Departments as existing immediately before the 19th June, 2019 and shall, on or after that date, be construed as references to the appropriate Ministries or Departments as reconstituted from time to time.  | Construction<br>of references<br>to Ministries<br>or<br>Departments<br>in the<br>Schedule.                             |

THE SCHEDULE  
(See sections 2 and 3)

1 No. of Vote	2 Services and purposes	3 Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare .....			
	Revenue	130450,51,00,000	...	130450,51,00,000
	Capital	34,70,00,000	...	34,70,00,000
2	Department of Agricultural Research and Education .....	8078,76,00,000	...	8078,76,00,000
3	Atomic Energy .....	14957,52,00,000	1,00,00,000	14958,52,00,000
	Capital	9399,37,00,000	10,00,00,000	9409,37,00,000
4	Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) .....	2445,55,00,000	...	2445,55,00,000
	Capital	21,00,000	...	21,00,000
5	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals .....	263,65,00,000	...	263,65,00,000
6	Department of Fertilisers .....	83514,95,00,000	...	83514,95,00,000
	Capital	5,00,000	...	5,00,000
7	Department of Pharmaceuticals .....	230,45,00,000	...	230,45,00,000
	Capital	5,06,00,000	...	5,06,00,000
8	Ministry of Civil Aviation .....	4474,99,00,000	...	4474,99,00,000
	Capital	25,01,00,000	...	25,01,00,000
9	Ministry of Coal .....	1159,05,00,000	...	1159,05,00,000
10	Department of Commerce .....	5709,31,00,000	1,00,000	5709,32,00,000
	Capital	510,00,00,000	...	510,00,00,000
11	Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade .....	5001,79,00,000	...	5001,79,00,000
	Capital	672,72,00,000	...	672,72,00,000
12	Department of Posts .....	30411,20,00,000	80,00,000	30412,00,00,000
	Capital	947,74,00,000	...	947,74,00,000
13	Department of Telecommunications .....	30693,64,00,000	...	30693,64,00,000
	Capital	9719,72,00,000	...	9719,72,00,000
14	Department of Consumer Affairs .....	2240,32,00,000	...	2240,32,00,000
	Capital	51,50,00,000	...	51,50,00,000
15	Department of Food and Public Distribution .....	190914,27,00,000	...	190914,27,00,000
	Capital	51326,12,00,000	...	51326,12,00,000
16	Ministry of Corporate Affairs .....	570,34,00,000	...	570,34,00,000
	Capital	41,00,00,000	...	41,00,00,000
17	Ministry of Culture .....	2953,21,00,000	...	2953,21,00,000
	Capital	89,14,00,000	...	89,14,00,000
18	Ministry of Defence (Civil) .....	27270,00,00,000	66,00,000	27270,66,00,000
	Capital	6932,85,00,000	35,00,00,000	6967,85,00,000
19	Defence Services (Revenue) .....	222254,47,00,000	102,92,00,000	222357,39,00,000
20	Capital Outlay on Defence Services .....	103310,96,00,000	83,35,00,000	103394,31,00,000
21	Defence Pensions .....	112077,11,00,000	2,46,00,000	112079,57,00,000
22	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region .....	2292,80,00,000	...	2292,80,00,000
	Capital	767,20,00,000	...	767,20,00,000
23	Ministry of Earth Sciences .....	1765,05,00,000	...	1765,05,00,000
	Capital	141,00,00,000	...	141,00,00,000
24	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology .....	6306,00,00,000	...	6306,00,00,000
	Capital	348,00,00,000	...	348,00,00,000
25	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change .....	2998,20,00,000	...	2998,20,00,000
	Capital	64,52,00,000	...	64,52,00,000

1 No. of Vote	2 Services and purposes	3 Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
26	Ministry of External Affairs ..... Revenue	16511,20,00,000	3,00,000	16511,23,00,000
	Capital	1373,55,00,000	...	1373,55,00,000
27	Department of Economic Affairs ..... Revenue	3211,46,00,000	...	3211,46,00,000
	Capital	17208,97,00,000	...	17208,97,00,000
28	Department of Expenditure ..... Revenue	400,55,00,000	...	400,55,00,000
29	Department of Financial Services ..... Revenue	1305,16,00,000	...	1305,16,00,000
	Capital	73935,04,00,000	...	73935,04,00,000
30	Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM) ..... Revenue	132,08,00,000	...	132,08,00,000
31	Department of Revenue ..... Revenue	203457,98,00,000	2,00,000	203458,00,00,000
	Capital	8,73,00,000	...	8,73,00,000
32	Direct Taxes ..... Revenue	7036,44,00,000	...	7036,44,00,000
	Capital	302,00,00,000	...	302,00,00,000
33	Indirect Taxes ..... Revenue	7493,15,00,000	50,00,000	7493,65,00,000
	Capital	406,85,00,000	...	406,85,00,000
34	Indian Audit and Accounts Department ..... Revenue	4832,22,00,000	177,69,00,000	5009,91,00,000
	Capital	16,00,00,000	...	16,00,00,000
	CHARGED—Interest Payments ..... Revenue	...	673470,60,00,000	673470,60,00,000
	CHARGED—Repayment of Debt ..... Capital	...	5983187,09,00,000	5983187,09,00,000
37	Pensions ..... Revenue	49184,90,00,000	380,10,00,000	49565,00,00,000
38	Transfers to States ..... Revenue	32480,00,00,000	120466,22,00,000	152946,22,00,000
	Capital	...	19823,28,00,000	19823,28,00,000
39	Department of Fisheries ..... Revenue	790,58,00,000	...	790,58,00,000
	Capital	14,17,00,000	...	14,17,00,000
40	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying ..... Revenue	3301,01,00,000	...	3301,01,00,000
	Capital	41,64,00,000	...	41,64,00,000
41	Ministry of Food Processing Industries ..... Revenue	1196,60,00,000	...	1196,60,00,000
42	Department of Health and Family Welfare ..... Revenue	90145,25,00,000	...	90145,25,00,000
	Capital	2890,20,00,000	...	2890,20,00,000
43	Department of Health Research ..... Revenue	3374,65,00,000	...	3374,65,00,000
44	Department of Heavy Industry ..... Revenue	980,74,00,000	...	980,74,00,000
	Capital	386,26,00,000	...	386,26,00,000
45	Department of Public Enterprises ..... Revenue	22,64,00,000	...	22,64,00,000
46	Ministry of Home Affairs ..... Revenue	4584,39,00,000	2,00,000	4584,41,00,000
	Capital	311,40,00,000	...	311,40,00,000
47	Cabinet ..... Revenue	828,85,00,000	...	828,85,00,000
48	Police ..... Revenue	88707,75,00,000	7,49,00,000	88715,24,00,000
	Capital	10811,89,00,000	6,33,00,000	10818,22,00,000
49	Andaman and Nicobar Islands ..... Revenue	4285,99,00,000	1,00,000	4286,00,00,000
	Capital	601,58,00,000	...	601,58,00,000
50	Chandigarh ..... Revenue	4309,48,00,000	42,01,00,000	4351,49,00,000
	Capital	376,63,00,000	25,00,00,000	401,63,00,000
51	Dadra and Nagar Haveli ..... Revenue	867,82,00,000	1,00,000	867,83,00,000
	Capital	317,06,00,000	...	317,06,00,000
52	Daman and Diu ..... Revenue	1575,98,00,000	2,00,000	1576,00,00,000
	Capital	342,48,00,000	...	342,48,00,000
53	Lakshadweep ..... Revenue	1117,11,00,000	...	1117,11,00,000
	Capital	186,38,00,000	...	186,38,00,000
54	Transfers to Delhi ..... Revenue	812,00,00,000	...	812,00,00,000
	Capital	300,00,00,000	...	300,00,00,000

1 No. of Vote	2 Services and purposes	3 Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
55	Transfers to Pudducherry ..... Revenue	1600,99,00,000	...	1600,99,00,000
	Capital	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
56	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs ..... Revenue	35421,29,00,000	91,81,00,000	35513,10,00,000
	Capital	19472,42,00,000	71,92,00,000	19544,34,00,000
57	Department of School Education and Literacy ..... Revenue	97585,76,00,000	...	97585,76,00,000
58	Department of Higher Education ..... Revenue	52058,84,00,000	...	52058,84,00,000
	Capital	2120,00,00,000	...	2120,00,00,000
59	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting ..... Revenue	4361,67,00,000	...	4361,67,00,000
	Capital	13,54,00,000	...	13,54,00,000
60	Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation ..... Revenue	7890,15,00,000	...	7890,15,00,000
	Capital	414,46,00,000	1,00,000	414,47,00,000
61	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation ..... Revenue	27766,70,00,000	...	27766,70,00,000
62	Ministry of Labour and Employment ..... Revenue	11151,65,00,000	...	11151,65,00,000
	Capital	32,44,00,000	...	32,44,00,000
63	Law and Justice ..... Revenue	3020,11,00,000	...	3020,11,00,000
	Capital	135,00,00,000	...	135,00,00,000
64	Election Commission ..... Revenue	261,68,00,000	...	261,68,00,000
	Capital	25,00,00,000	...	25,00,00,000
	CHARGED.— <i>Supreme Court of India</i> ..... Revenue	...	269,46,00,000	269,46,00,000
66	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises ..... Revenue	6984,27,00,000	...	6984,27,00,000
	Capital	27,02,00,000	...	27,02,00,000
67	Ministry of Mines ..... Revenue	1717,98,00,000	...	1717,98,00,000
	Capital	107,57,00,000	...	107,57,00,000
68	Ministry of Minority Affairs ..... Revenue	4599,98,00,000	...	4599,98,00,000
	Capital	100,02,00,000	...	100,02,00,000
69	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy ..... Revenue	5209,83,00,000	...	5209,83,00,000
	Capital	45,00,00,000	...	45,00,00,000
70	Ministry of Panchayati Raj ..... Revenue	871,37,00,000	...	871,37,00,000
71	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs ..... Revenue	19,38,00,000	...	19,38,00,000
72	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions. Revenue	1483,71,00,000	96,99,00,000	1580,70,00,000
	Capital	139,24,00,000	6,65,00,000	145,89,00,000
	CHARGED.— <i>Central Vigilance Commission</i> ..... Revenue	...	35,55,00,000	35,55,00,000
74	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas ..... Revenue	42440,78,00,000	...	42440,78,00,000
	Capital	1667,31,00,000	...	1667,31,00,000
75	Ministry of Planning ..... Revenue	582,29,00,000	...	582,29,00,000
	Capital	1,11,00,000	...	1,11,00,000
76	Ministry of Power ..... Revenue	18956,36,00,000	...	18956,36,00,000
	Capital	3365,92,00,000	...	3365,92,00,000
	CHARGED.— <i>Staff, Household and Allowances of the President</i> ..... Revenue	...	76,33,00,000	76,33,00,000
78	Lok Sabha ..... Revenue	807,83,00,000	1,30,00,000	809,13,00,000
79	Rajya Sabha ..... Revenue	399,52,00,000	1,52,00,000	401,04,00,000
80	Secretariat of the Vice-President ..... Revenue	8,30,00,000	...	8,30,00,000
	CHARGED.— <i>Union Public Service Commission</i> ..... Revenue	...	298,45,00,000	298,45,00,000
82	Ministry of Railways ..... Revenue	272235,40,00,000	474,28,00,000	272709,68,00,000
	Capital	227394,24,00,000	36,31,00,000	227430,55,00,000
83	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways ..... Revenue	21619,82,00,000	...	21619,82,00,000
	Capital	142819,16,00,000	10,00,00,000	142829,16,00,000
84	Department of Rural Development ..... Revenue	191770,34,00,000	...	191770,34,00,000
	Capital	100,00,00,000	...	100,00,00,000



1 No. of Vote	2 Services and purposes	3 Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
85	Department of Land Resources ..... Revenue	2227,24,00,000	...	2227,24,00,000
86	Department of Science and Technology ..... Revenue	5510,09,00,000	2,00,000	5510,11,00,000
	Capital	90,00,00,000	...	90,00,00,000
87	Department of Biotechnology ..... Revenue	2580,34,00,000	...	2580,34,00,000
88	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research ..... Revenue	4886,24,00,000	...	4886,24,00,000
	Capital	9,65,00,000	...	9,65,00,000
89	Ministry of Shipping ..... Revenue	1955,99,00,000	...	1955,99,00,000
	Capital	526,57,00,000	...	526,57,00,000
90	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship .. Revenue	2926,11,00,000	...	2926,11,00,000
	Capital	63,10,00,000	...	63,10,00,000
91	Department of Social Justice and Empowerment ..... Revenue	8429,99,00,000	...	8429,99,00,000
	Capital	455,01,00,000	...	455,01,00,000
92	Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities ..... Revenue	1163,69,00,000	...	1163,69,00,000
	Capital	41,21,00,000	...	41,21,00,000
93	Department of Space ..... Revenue	5874,12,00,000	60,00,000	5874,72,00,000
	Capital	6598,14,00,000	40,00,000	6598,54,00,000
94	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.. Revenue	5216,33,00,000	...	5216,33,00,000
	Capital	14,73,00,000	...	14,73,00,000
95	Ministry of Steel ..... Revenue	241,29,00,000	...	241,29,00,000
96	Ministry of Textiles ..... Revenue	4800,57,00,000	...	4800,57,00,000
	Capital	30,91,00,000	...	30,91,00,000
97	Ministry of Tourism ..... Revenue	2189,21,00,000	...	2189,21,00,000
	Capital	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
98	Ministry of Tribal Affairs ..... Revenue	1155,69,00,000	5659,27,00,000	6814,96,00,000
	Capital	80,00,00,000	...	80,00,00,000
99	Ministry of Women and Child Development ..... Revenue	29664,89,00,000	...	29664,89,00,000
	Capital	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
100	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports ..... Revenue	2181,90,00,000	...	2181,90,00,000
	Capital	35,02,00,000	...	35,02,00,000
	TOTAL:	3013950,33,00,000	6804953,49,00,000	9818903,82,00,000

DR. REETA VASISHTA,  
Additional Secretary to the Govt. of India.



**MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
(Legislative Department)**

*New Delhi, the 27th July, 2019/Shravana 5, 1941 (Saka)*

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 27th July, 2019, and is hereby published for general information:—

**THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS (AMENDMENT)  
ACT, 2019**

No. 19 OF 2019

[27th July, 2019.]

**An Act further to amend the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.**

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

**1. (1)** This Act may be called the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2019.

Short title and  
commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

10 of 1994.

**2.** In the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in section 2, in sub-section (1),—

Amendment  
of section 2.

(i) after clause (b), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(ba) “Chief Commissioner” means the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities referred to in sub-section (1) of section 74 of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016;’;

49 of 2016.

(ii) after clause (g), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(ga) “National Commission for Backward Classes” means the National Commission for Backward Classes constituted under section 3 of the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993;’;

27 of 1993.

(iii) after clause (h), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

'(ha) "National Commission for Protection of Child Rights" means the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights constituted under section 3 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005;'

4 of 2006.

Amendment  
of section 3.

**3. In section 3 of the principal Act,—**

(a) in sub-section (2),—

(i) in clause (a), for the words "Chief Justice", the words "Chief Justice of India or a Judge" shall be substituted;

(ii) in clause (d), for the words "two Members", the words "three Members, out of which at least one shall be a woman," shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-section (3),—

(i) for the words "the National Commission for Minorities", the words "the National Commission for Backward Classes, the National Commission for Minorities, the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights" shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words "and the National Commission for Women", the words "the National Commission for Women and the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-section (4), for the portion beginning with "shall exercise such powers and discharge such functions" and ending with "as the case may be", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"shall, subject to control of the Chairperson, exercise all administrative and financial powers (except judicial functions and the power to make regulations under section 40B)."

Amendment  
of section 6.

**4. In section 6 of the principal Act,—**

(i) in sub-section (1),—

(a) for the words "five years", the words "three years" shall be substituted;

(b) after the words "whichever is earlier" occurring at the end, the words "and shall be eligible for re-appointment" shall be inserted;

(ii) in sub-section (2),—

(a) for the words "five years", the words "three years" shall be substituted;

(b) the words "for another term of five years" shall be omitted.

Amendment  
of section 21.

**5. In section 21 of the principal Act,—**

(i) in sub-section (2), in clause (a), for the words "Chief Justice", the words "Chief Justice or a Judge" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-section (3), for the words "shall exercise such powers and discharge such functions of the State Commission as it may delegate to him", the words "shall, subject to control of the Chairperson, exercise all administrative and financial powers of the State Commission" shall be substituted;

(iii) after sub-section (6), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—

"(7) Subject to the provisions of section 12, the Central Government may, by order, confer upon the State Commission the functions relating to human rights being discharged by the Union territories, other than the Union territory of Delhi.

(8) The functions relating to human rights in case of Union territory of Delhi shall be dealt with by the Commission.”.

**6. In section 24 of the principal Act,—**

Amendment  
of section 24.

(i) in sub-section (1),—

(a) for the words “five years”, the words “three years” shall be substituted;

(b) after the words “whichever is earlier” occurring at the end, the words “and shall be eligible for re-appointment” shall be inserted,

(ii) in sub-section (2),—

(a) for the words “five years”, the words “three years” shall be substituted;

(b) the words “for another term of five years” occurring at the end, shall be omitted.

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DR. REETA VASISHTA,  
*Additional Secretary to the Govt. of India.*



**MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE**  
**(Legislative Department)**

*New Delhi, the 31st July, 2019/Shravana 9, 1941 (Saka)*

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 31st July, 2019, and is hereby published for general information:—

**THE MUSLIM WOMEN (PROTECTION OF RIGHTS ON MARRIAGE)**  
**ACT, 2019**

No. 20 OF 2019

[31st July, 2019.]

An Act to protect the rights of married Muslim women and to prohibit divorce by pronouncing talaq by their husbands and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

**CHAPTER I**

**PRELIMINARY**

1. (1) This Act may be called the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act, 2019.

Short title,  
extent and  
commencement.

(2) It shall extend to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(3) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 19th day of September, 2018.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Definitions.

21 of 2000.

(a) "electronic form" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (r) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Information Technology Act, 2000;

2 of 1974.

(b) "Magistrate" means a Judicial Magistrate of the first class exercising jurisdiction under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, in the area where the married Muslim woman resides; and

(c) "*talaq*" means *talaq-e-biddat* or any other similar form of *talaq* having the effect of instantaneous and irrevocable divorce pronounced by a Muslim husband.

## CHAPTER II

### DECLARATION OF *TALAQ* TO BE VOID AND ILLEGAL

*Talaq* to be void and illegal.

3. Any pronouncement of *talaq* by a Muslim husband upon his wife, by words, either spoken or written or in electronic form or in any other manner whatsoever, shall be void and illegal.

Punishment for pronouncing *talaq*.

4. Any Muslim husband who pronounces *talaq* referred to in section 3 upon his wife shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

## CHAPTER III

### PROTECTION OF RIGHTS OF MARRIED MUSLIM WOMEN

Subsistence allowance.

5. Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions contained in any other law for the time being in force, a married Muslim woman upon whom *talaq* is pronounced shall be entitled to receive from her husband such amount of subsistence allowance, for her and dependent children, as may be determined by the Magistrate.

Custody of minor children.

6. Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, a married Muslim woman shall be entitled to custody of her minor children in the event of pronouncement of *talaq* by her husband, in such manner as may be determined by the Magistrate.

Offence to be cognizable, compoundable, etc.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973,— 2 of 1974.

(a) an offence punishable under this Act shall be cognizable, if information relating to the commission of the offence is given to an officer in charge of a police station by the married Muslim woman upon whom *talaq* is pronounced or any person related to her by blood or marriage;

(b) an offence punishable under this Act shall be compoundable, at the instance of the married Muslim woman upon whom *talaq* is pronounced with the permission of the Magistrate, on such terms and conditions as he may determine;

(c) no person accused of an offence punishable under this Act shall be released on bail unless the Magistrate, on an application filed by the accused and after hearing the married Muslim woman upon whom *talaq* is pronounced, is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for granting bail to such person.

Repeal and savings.

8. (1) The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Second Ordinance, 2019 is hereby repealed.

Ord. 4 of 2019.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Second Ordinance, 2019, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the provisions of this Act.

Ord. 4 of 2019.

DR. G. NARAYANA RAJU,  
Secretary to the Govt. of India.